illustrating an image of the computed tomography apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure photographing the subject.

[0055] Referring to FIG. **2** to FIG. **4**, the table **190** at which the subject **30** is positioned may be positioned at an inside of the bore **105** while moving in the D1 direction. In addition, the table **190** may be moved in left and right directions as well as upward and downward directions so that the central portion of an area of interest of the subject **30** may be in conformity with the central portion of the bore **105**.

[0056] The gantry **102** at which the x-ray source **110** and the x-ray detector **120** are mounted may perform a tomographic photographing with respect to an area of interest of the subject **30** while the gantry **102** is rotated in the D3 direction (or a reverse D4 direction).

[0057] A gantry implemented in a conventional computed tomography apparatus is provided to be rotated while receiving a driving force from a driving apparatus such as a motor provided at one side. As one example, the gantry is provided to be rotated while mounted at a rotor provided at the motor. A stator is provided at an outer circumferential surface of the rotor, and the rotor is rotated at one side of the stator while received with an outside power. A bearing is provided in between the stator and the rotor so that the rotor may be rotated. The rotor at which the gantry may be mounted, as well as the stator corresponding to the rotor, is provided at an inside of a housing. Therefore, the housing is provided with larger volume by the rotor and the stator corresponding to the gantry, and the weight of the body of a computed tomography apparatus is provided with heavier weight by the rotor and the stator provided at an inside of the housing.

[0058] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present disclosure, a structure of delivering a rotational force provided with the rotor configured to rotate the gantry may be omitted. By having the rotor omitted, when compared to a conventional practice, the volume and weight of the body of the computed tomography apparatus **100** may be reduced.

[0059] FIG. **5**, FIG. **6**A and FIG. **6**B are drawings illustrating the gantry and a rail according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0060] Referring to FIG. **5**, FIG. **6**A, and FIG. **6**B, the gantry **102** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be rotatably provided by use of the principle of a monorail. An outer circumferential surface of the gantry **102** is provided with a rail in the shape of a singular ring, and the gantry **102** may be provided to be rotated along the rail. The straight line passing the central portion of the gantry **102** and the straight line passing the central portion of the rail may be coincident to each other.

[0061] As one example, an outer side of the gantry **102** may be provided with a rail **103** corresponding to an outer circumferential surface of the gantry **102**. The gantry **102** may be rotatably provided along the rail **103**.

[0062] A driving wheel **104** may be inserted in between the gantry **102** and the rail **103**. The driving wheel **104** may be provided in a plurality of units in between the gantry **102** and the rail **103**. The driving wheel **104** may be driven along the rail **103** while mounted at the gantry **102**. The driving wheel **104** may be rotated while receiving a driving force from an outside driving source. As for another example, the driving wheel **104** may be provided to be rotated while mounted at the rail **103**. The driving wheel **104** may rotate the gantry **102** while rotating at an inner side surface of the rail **103**.

[0063] An embodiment in which the plurality of driving wheels **104** is driven along the rail **103** while mounted at an outer circumferential surface of the gantry **102** is described.

[0064] The plurality of driving wheels **104** may be disposed at an inside of a space formed by use of an outer side surface of the gantry **102** and an inner side surface of the rail **103** while being spaced apart from one another. The driving wheel **104** may be driven along the rail **103** while mounted at an outer side surface of the gantry **102**. A certain one driving wheel **104***a* from the plurality of driving wheels **104** may be rotated along with the gantry **102**. Therefore, a certain one driving wheel from the plurality of driving wheels **104** may not be continuously positioned at a lower portion of the gantry **102**, and may be positioned at a variety of positions such as a left side or an upper side of the gantry **102**. As illustrated in FIG. **6**B, a first driving wheel **104***a* positioned at a lower portion of the gantry **102** may be moved to the position of a second driving wheel **104***b* positioned at a side of the gantry **102** while rotated along the gantry **102**.

[0065] As a certain one of the driving wheels **104** may be provided to be positioned at a lower portion of the gantry **102** without being continuously positioned at a lower portion of the gantry as the plurality of driving wheels **104** is rotated, the weight of the gantry **102** may be distributed and supported at the plurality of driving wheels **104**. Therefore, when compared to a case in which the certain one of the driving wheels **104** is provided to be positioned at a lower portion of the gantry **102**, the driving wheel **104** may be prevented from being damaged.

[0066] The rail **103** may include a first rail unit **103***a* extended along an outer side circumference of the gantry **102**, and a second rail unit **103***b* extended from an inner side surface of the first rail unit **103***a*. At least a portion of the gantry **102** may be rotated along the rail **103** while inserted into a space at which the first rail unit **103***a* and the second rail unit **103***b* are formed.

[0067] An embodiment in which the portion of the gentry **102** is inserted into the space at which the rail **103** is formed is described above, but the structure in which the gantry **102** is provided to be rotated along the rail **103** is not limited to the above-provided disclosure. For example, a portion of the rail **103** may be inserted into a space formed at an outer side surface of the gantry **102**.

[0068] The rail **103** may be provided at an inner side surface of the housing **101**. The rail **103** may be mounted at an inner side surface of the housing **101** while separately provided, or the shape of an inner side surface of the housing **101** may be formed together with the rail **103**.

[0069] Conventionally, the gantry **102** is rotated while mounted at a rotor, but according to an exemplary embodiment of present disclosure, the gantry **102** may be provided to be rotated along the rail **103** extended along an outer side circumference of the gantry **102**, and the rotor at which the conventional gantry **102** is mounted may be omitted. By omitting the rotor, the volume and weight of the body of the computed tomography apparatus **100** may be reduced when compared to a conventional computed tomography apparatus having the rotor.